

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 42, NO. 26

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1909.

PRICE THREE CENTS

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

AT

DeValinger's Cash Store TOWNSEND, DEL.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Best Ginger Snaps | 4c lb |
| Men's 65c Tennis Shoes | 32c |
| 15c Coffee cut to | 11c lb |
| 8c Shirting Prints cut to | 5c yd |
| 10c Percals (Blue and gray) cut to | 6c yd |
| Men's \$2.50 Ox-Blood Ties cut to | \$1.50 |
| Ladies' 18c Under Vests cut to | 10c |
| Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Underskirts cut to | 98c |
| Ladies' \$1.00 Underskirts cut to | 79c |
| Ladies' \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Waists cut to | 98c |
| Ladies' \$2.50 Tan Oxfords cut to | \$1.69 |
| Good Tender Stewing Beef cut to | 8c lb |
| 2 lbs. Tender Juicy Steak | 25c |
| Best Pic-nic Hams | 12c lb |

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you should be convinced that by using the cash you can save at least a third on your store bill. Can you make money easier than that? Try using the cash for one month and you will be surprised at how much better and how much cheaper you can live. Your cash will go further here than elsewhere. Try it. Bring all your Chickens, Butter and Eggs here, they are just the same as cash to us, and we give the highest market prices for them.

W. T. DEVALINGER,
TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

W. B. HALL
DEALER IN

Hand and Custom-Made HARNESS

Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice at Reasonable Prices

We keep a complete line of ROBES, BLANKETS, COLLARS, WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, HARNESS. All kinds of OILS and GREASE and various other things too numerous to mention. KINDIG CONDITION POWDERS, THRUSH CURE and LINIMENTS, VICKS' & GOLF POULTRY FOOD.

W. B. HALL, NORTH BROAD STREET
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Why Buy McClure's?

McClure's Magazine is bought and read in homes not because it is a magazine but because it is the magazine. Why? FIRST—THE PRICE. It costs but one dollar a year, or less than ten cents a number, for over three hundred two-column pages of reading matter. This amounts in actual fact to twenty or twenty-five books costing anywhere from a dollar to two dollars a volume.

SECOND—QUALITY. The reading matter is written by America's leading writers—the best short story writers, the best writers on timely articles, the best writers of important serials, such as Schurz's Reminiscences or Baker's Railroad articles. THIRD—TIMELINESS. The reading matter in McClure's is not only good; it is not only entertaining, amusing, instructive and inspiring—it is also about the subjects in which you and all Americans are most interested at the time. No subject in the next twelve months are going to be so important as the question of railroad rates and rebates and the question of life insurance. Both of these questions will be discussed by authorities in an impartial, careful, interesting way.

FOURTH—ITS CHARACTER. McClure's Magazine is not edited for children out at the same time, there is never a line in it that any young girl might read advertising pages are as clean as its editorial pages.

McClure's Magazine

in your home is intended to work only for good. Send \$1.00 to-day for one year's subscription, or leave an order at your book-store. November and December free with new subscriptions for 1909.

S. S. MCCLURE COMPANY, 47 East 23 Street, NEW YORK
You can earn a good income by taking up the business of securing subscribers for McClure's. It is clean and self-respecting—a publication any man or woman would like to represent. The pay is 25 cents for each \$1.00 subscription, in addition to cash prizes for the best work. Write to-day for full particulars.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19th, 1909.
THE President and the Attorney-General have completed the draft of a proposed amendment to the tariff bill, imposing a tax of two per cent. on the net earnings of corporations, and have submitted it to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee. Some time was spent by the Committee in considering the draft, and the advisability of placing a minimum limitation in the bill, was discussed, so that corporations whose net earnings were less than the stipulated amount would not be required to pay any tax. No decision, however, was reached and no such change will be made unless it commends itself to the President and his legal advisers. There is every indication that the tax on corporations will be added to the tariff bill without difficulty and without prolonged debate and that it will receive the almost unanimous support of both parties. Mr. Taft is greatly in earnest in his advocacy of this tax and is urging all Senators to get into line with the organization and vote for it, and the consensus of opinion is that the President's recommendation will actually hasten the enactment of the tariff law.

The Democrats are endeavoring to devise some scheme by which a direct vote on the income tax proposition can be obtained, and also, a method by which they can get some credit for the tax on the net earnings of corporations. In the recent discussions on this subject, Senator Daniel recalled the fact that early in the debate he offered an amendment providing for a tax on the gross earnings of corporations, and he hopes to show that the President's proposition is merely a modification of his method of raising revenue. Mr. Bailey has declared his determination to obtain a direct vote on his income tax amendment, either in committee of the whole or in the Senate, but some of the Democrats are urging him to withdraw his amendment so that he can offer it later as a substitute for the Taft corporation tax proposition. The prediction is made, however, that even if they do succeed in getting a direct vote on the income amendment it will command less, by eleven votes, than the majority.

The policy to be pursued by the present administration through the State Department in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States has been most explicitly defined by Secretary Knox, this week. This policy is to promote the commercial and trade interests of this country with the foreign nations of the world as extensively as possible, and in dealing with these nations the administration will adopt such measures as seem certain most effectively to promote the growth of foreign trade and under conditions most satisfactory to American business interests. The Secretary of State has announced that the aid which the department has been giving to American business interests in securing a portion of the Chinese loan for the Hankow & Szechwan Railway has been successful. The department is informed that the agents of the foreign banking interests in China have recommended to their principals that United States bankers receive a share in the loan, and that the Chinese government has expressed its pleasure at having the United States assist in capitalizing its enterprises. Secretary Knox takes it for granted that American bankers will be asked to subscribe one-fourth of the loan of \$27,500,000, which is being floated by the Chinese government, and the State Department will assist the Americans in securing a fair share of engineers to work on the railroad, and will endeavor, also, to effect the purchase in this country of at least one-fourth of the machinery required. According to Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of State, it is well known that the appointment of American engineers in China is extremely important from a commercial point of view, particularly because they are in a position to recommend the purchase of American material for construction work.

Another step in the campaign of the State Department to further American commercial interests, is the encouragement of the scheme to establish a series of banks in South American countries. While Secretary Knox considers South America not so fertile a field as China and the Orient, he expects this movement will result in an appreciable increase in American trade. China, however, he believes to be the country to which America must look as a vast market for its raw products and manufactures.

The Indian service is being subjected to a general "baking up" by the Secretary of the Interior, and already a half dozen officials in the field are under investigation with the prospect that one of them may go to the penitentiary. A number who have used their places to further their own ends at the expense of the Indians are to be dismissed, and the entire Indian service is to be subjected to a rigid investigation this summer.

POISON IN MISTAKE FOR MEDICINE

ELKTON, MD., June 23d.—Given a decoction containing strychnine in mistake for the medicine she was to have, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bloom Lake, of the Second District, narrowly escaped death last evening. As the child did not improve some time later she was given another dose of the same medicine. In a few minutes she became violently ill, and it was then discovered that she had been given the strychnine medicine. It was happened that Dr. Toole, of Baltimore, a brother-in-law of Lake, was visiting relatives close by and he was hastily summoned and revived the child.

Lost to Original State

While the area conceded to the 13 original States by the peace treaty of 1783 was 828,000 square miles, their present area is but 226,000 square miles, the other 502,000 square miles forming in whole or in part 13 other States.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

Salts of lemon will remove ink stains from wooden floors. Use two tablespoonfuls to a quart of water and use no soap. A fat trunk tray kept in the laundry will prove a great convenience. The napkins, dollies, lunch cloths, etc., may be laid out on it in neat separate piles.

Cut flowers may be preserved for an unusually long time if a little saltpetre or carbonate of soda is added to the water. Salt also helps to keep them fresh. White paint, when dirty, should be washed with milk, which will effectively remove the dirt. Colored paint may be treated in a similar way with cold tea, which is an excellent solvent.

Clean mahogany with cold drawn linseed oil and polish with clean cloths. Marble should be washed with ammonia and water, rather than soap and water. White walls dipped into skimmed milk and pinned upon a sheet will be as fresh and crisp as new when they dry.

Kerosene will polish zinc, if it is rubbed on with a soft cloth until clean and then washing the zinc in boiling water.

When cutting brick butter into small squares for use on the table bits of the butter often will cling to the knife and spoil the looks of the square. If a piece of paraffin paper is wrapped around the silver knife the butter will cut in sharp, clear squares and will not cling to the knife at all.

One often will find that thin glasses are difficult to wash and leave clear and unclouded. Wash them in hot water and pure white soap and rinse them immediately in water of the same temperature and set them aside to drain. Do not wipe them until they are nearly dry and then polish with a clean towel. Clean tissue paper is excellent for polishing glasses. They are more apt to break if you dry them while they are wet and they are also more inclined to be cloudy.

For heartburn try one-half teaspoonful of salt in a little water.

To keep cheese moist and free from mold wrap in cloth wet with vinegar.

If you heat your knife slightly you can cut hot bread or cake quite easily with it.

Brass work can be kept bright if it is rubbed occasionally with a little salt and vinegar.

Heat is the best and quickest cure for neuralgia, and it is best applied by means of bags of heated salt.

Serve crisp celery with cold meat. It is always appreciated and is a nerve tonic of considerable effectiveness.

For washing coarse clothes soft soap is the best and it has the advantage of going farther than hard yellow soap.

A severe paroxysm of coughing may be arrested, by giving the patient a teaspoonful of glycerine in a wine glass of hot milk.

Ten and ground coffee should be kept either in a tin or a glass vessel covered with a lid and should always be kept tightly covered.

Nothing is more depressing to an invalid than an untidy room, with bottles of medicines and spoiling filling tables and shelves.

If a tiny pinch of carbonate of soda is put into the nappery in which fruit is being stewed, less sugar will be needed to sweeten it.

To clean your pewter, first wash it in very hot water, rub it with fine silver sand, and when it is quite dry, polish well with a leather.

Butter will remove almost any kind of stain except ink stain. Rub the butter into the stain, then wash quickly in hot water with fine soap in the ordinary way.

Fat will not burn if it has something to do, so if it has to be left idle for a few minutes, put a crust of bread or a slice of raw potato into the kettle.

In cases of overeating or acute indigestion a pinch of salt dissolved on the tongue will often give relief. One young woman with valvular heart trouble ward off attacks by drinking hot salt water at the first signs of oppression.

In cases of extreme exhaustion a glass of hot salt water acts as a quick restorative. If one is subjected to nightmare a cup of salt water, taken before retiring, will often ward off an attack.

Physicians often prolong life by injections of saline solutions, and skilled hair dressers recommend its use to rub on the scalp when it needs strengthening.

By pouring a little olive oil over a slice of lemon and gently rubbing over the face of mahogany furniture the white covering caused by dampness, also all dust is removed and leaves the furniture as clear as a mirror, and saves having it polished.

Bread keeps better in a wooden box than in a tin one.

A few drops of lemon juice will make cake frosting very white.

A little flour dredged over the top of a cake will keep the icing from running.

After washing lamps clean with them with dry salt, which will give a brilliant polish to the glass.

To cause the whites of eggs to come to a froth quickly, a pinch of salt should be added to the eggs while beating.

Early rising means practically a whole day's work done before noon, a consideration that not weather makes desirable.

HOUSEHOLD LETTER

New York, June 17th, 1909.
This is the time of year when some special type of needlework finds breaks out and rages with more or less virulence, giving employment for skilled fingers on the cool verandas that have come to be the universal outdoor living rooms.

One season beadwork had its innings, then every girl young and old was knitting silk neckties. This year the craze is for Library Sets.

and never has there been a more sensible fad. They are made up of a circular table-top 27 inches in diameter, a scarf for an oblong table, and either a square pillow, 27 inches, or an oblong pillow, 18x36 inches.

Kama Cloth
"Kama" cloth, which is a new weave of linen crash, is the favorite material and the designs are conventionalized fruit patterns, or simple geometric figures cleverly arranged. One set has a latticed design of brown orange stems, dull green leaves, and tawny yellow fruit done in honeycomb stitch.

"Caliph" Stitch
Most of the work is done in the simple loom darning stitch known as "Caliph" which works up quickly with most artistic results. New process rope silks are used for the embroidery in the soft pastel and tapestry shades which are found in such perfection in this shade.

Help in Shading
The whole effect of embroidery is spoiled if shadings are not well done, and for the woman who is uncertain of her skill in this direction there are furnished outlines designs with the colorings indicated by numbers that correspond with those on the silks, so that she is sure to be successful if she follows the figures.

A Pomegranate Design
A lovely pomegranate design No. 612 has the fruit done in three shades of rose 1440, 1441 and 1442. The leaves in pastel greens 1376, 1447 and 1448. A scroll of soft yellow 12593, and a little Japanese gold thread that washes as perfectly as the rest of the materials, lights up the design, while the whole pattern is outlined in black silk. All the pieces are finished with a fancy braid known as "Kama" trimming that sells at 25 cents per yard and matches the crash in color.

A Curious Economy
It is curious how many women will buy the commonest patterns and poor materials, waste their skill and time in producing articles that have no value, when if they used handsome materials at only a slightly increased cost they could turn out really valuable productions.

Cheap cottons and wood fibre imitations of silk that lose their lustre and suppleness at the first exposure to dampness are distinctly extravagant investments, however low their cost, since they spoil the effect of any garment or piece where they have been used.

Very pretty and easy to do is the "Lazy Daisy" work that makes such charming matched sets of centre or plate and finger bowl dishes for luncheon or dinner decorations. The daisies are made of rick-rack braid and can be bought ready to apply, or are easily fashioned from the braid by sewing the points together.

The handomest sets have the decorative stitches, stems, leaves, etc., done in "Montmellick Silk" which is an especially beautiful white, glossy and smooth in the working. Most of these sets are finished with Cluny lace edges, but a handsome scallop of the silk is equally good style.

How to Wash White Silk Embroideries
If more people knew that white silk embroideries can be perfectly cleaned and kept white, by using a solution half water, half alcohol, drying in the shade, and pressing with a somewhat cool iron on a well padded board, they would be more ready to spend their time in producing handsome silk pieces. These gleam out on damask as no linen or cotton embroideries can ever do.

It is well to keep silk sets between layers of blue tissue paper just as one keeps handsome laces to preserve their purity of color.

THE FLY
A few facts which every housewife ought to know—

The common house fly is a carrier of disease. Typhoid fever, diarrhoea, dysentery and tuberculosis are carried by flies.

Flies feed on food, and also on filth. They go from the one to the other. In this way they carry disease germs to the table. One fly may convey six million bacteria.

Flies breed in manure heaps, out-houses, refuse, ash-pits, and all decomposing animal or vegetable matter, and unclean places. Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises. If such exist, cover with lime or kerosene oil, and remove as early as possible.

See that your sewerage system is in good order.

Screen all food; cover food after a meal; burn all scraps and refuse.

Screen all windows and doors.

Burn pyrethrum powder in the house if flies should gain entrance.

If there is no filth there will be no flies.

ROSE THAT CHANGES ITS COLOR
White in the shade, red in the sun, such is the two-fold character that has given a name to the chameleon rose. At night or when it is carried into a dark room it assumes a waxlike whiteness. This does not occur abruptly, but the petals first pass through a bluish tint, which rapidly changes into a very pale rose, and finally ends by becoming the purest white. Then, if it is taken into bright sunlight, with the greatest rapidity it resumes the scarlet tint of the most brilliant peony.

This horticultural phenomenon comes from Japan, that country of magic germs and wizard horticulturists.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1. per year.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

In some counties in England, it is said, a law exists compelling a lamb to be produced for each acre on the farm. The value of sheep on the farm is thoroughly understood and appreciated by the English people. In some of the States in this country, the rule seems to be to produce a dog for nearly each acre. Sheep are constant farm improvers, while dogs are exactly the opposite. But for the prevalence of worthless cur dogs there are many sections where sheep would turn the tide that would soon lead to profitable farming.

Two crops of lambs cannot be expected in a year with any sheep but the Dorset and Tunis, and with these it is not considered desirable to breed twice a year. As a rule, single lambs once a year will be found more profitable than twins or two lamblings, even with the Dorset.

Good hay can only be made by cutting the grass as soon as it heads out, and clover as soon as the heads are in full bloom. It is a mistake to wait until the heads turn brown. There is nothing in the theory that sunshine alone makes hay. Air is as much a factor as sunshine. Caring mainly in the windows and hay cocks is now practiced by many of our best hay specialists.

The bumble bee is a friend of the farmer. In sections where clovered crops are depended upon, the value of the bumble bee as an agent in fertilizing the clover blooms is fully appreciated. A knowledge should be had of the useful as well as the destructive insects, which would prove that the farmer has quite as many good insect friends as he has destructive ones.

Cultivation of the soil is not merely done to kill weeds, but it is a moisture conservator; it makes the soil more porous so that the plant roots more easily penetrate in search of plant food. In time of protracted drought the cultivator should be kept going whether there are weeds or not.

A stockman claims that when calves three or four days old become sick and die with scourgs it is due to indigestion, apparently, and yields to treatment with pepsin if given in time. A teaspoonful twice a day given in a little warm milk after feeding will cure it, and if given when the calf is born, and continued for a few days, will prevent it. The pepsin is the common kind sold in drug stores, and can be purchased by the pound.

Shallow cultivation conserves the moisture and prevents it from escaping from the surface. Every time a rain falls the loose ground absorbs more than does the hard soil, as the latter permits the water to flow off. When the rain goes down into the soil, and the soil then loosened, the capillary tubes are sealed and the flow of water upward is arrested. A loose top soil, therefore, not only permits of securing a large share of water from each rain, but also retains it.

Melon vines sometimes die from no apparent cause. Decay begins at the base of the vines, the branches not falling until later. This frequently happens when no indications of insect damage appears. The cause of the dying of the plants may be from the ground being low, or from the use of fresh manure in the hills, which creates too much warmth during dry periods.

It is claimed that by pouring buttermilk freely along the backs of sheep it will prove a remedy for ticks. If a gallon of kerosene is added to a gallon of buttermilk the remedy will be improved, as the kerosene forms an emulsion with buttermilk, and does no harm to the animal. The remedy will cost but little and should be given a trial by way of experiment. It is also claimed that if buttermilk is given a horse it will serve better than any other as a remedy for bots.

Success is more apt to come to the farmer incidentally than from the direct product of his land. The first step necessary, he soon realizes, is to stock the place with animals that are needed in working it or to consume such products that are otherwise unmarketable. The stock increases, and the farmer finds income from the sale of its surplus.

While, by better feeding and better breeding, superior strains are produced, which sell at better prices, for the reason that they will make so much better use of all that they consume.

Should the land not produce sufficient for the stock, or probably can be put to better use, it will pay to buy the grain and produce only corn fodder and some clover for coarse feed—and this improvement of the stock is often found to be an easier way of making money than improving the land. However, much to the surprise of the farmer, he often finds that after a few years of improved stock-growing his land has grown so rich that it can be put to use that at first were not expected.

IF EVER DREAMS COME TRUE
BY ERNEST M'GAPPEY
If ever dreams came true, my dear, If ever dreams came true, No rose might turn to brown or ere, Nor human cheek betray a tear, The skies would then be cloudless blue Where stars, like flowers, at midnight glow And life be made for us two.

If ever dreams came true, If ever dreams came true, I would not wish to rob us of our due—The grave itself should be the clue— If ever dreams came true.

If ever dreams came true, my dear, If ever dreams came true, Beyond this mortal scope and sphere, Ourselves, unchanged, would reappear, As lovers still in Time's full view.

If ever dreams came true, If ever dreams came true, From fate's dark ramparts hurried there, Love that thrills me through and through, When I but look or think on you, Should some hence its power renew, By Fame's lone herald bugled clear, If ever dreams came true.

Europe's Newspapers
Europe has 20,000 newspapers, of which Germany possesses the largest number. England, however, has the greatest number of daily newspapers.

JUDGES ASSIGNED TO STATE

New Judiciary Made His First Term Ends on Tuesday—Dover, Del., June 22d.—The Supreme Court of Delaware was regular June session today, after over from last Tuesday, when all judges qualified, the judges private conference and short court sessions had repeated over the assignment of judges to the county courts and assignments, all certifying to June term (1909): Sussex—Justice Pennell, Judges C. Woolley.

July term (1909) Kent county—Judge Boyd, Woolley and Hastings. September term (1909) New Castle county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd, Woolley and Hastings.

October term (1909) Sussex county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Woolley and Hastings. October term (1909) Kent county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Woolley and Hastings.

November term (1909) New Castle county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd and Hastings. January term (1910) New Castle county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd and Woolley.

February term (1910) Sussex county—Judges Boyd, Conrad and Woolley. February term (1910) Kent county—Judges Boyd, Woolley and Hastings.

March term (1910) New Castle county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd and Hastings. April term (1910) Sussex county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd and Hastings.

April term (1910) Kent county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd and Hastings. May term (1910) New Castle county—Chief Justice Pennell, Judges Boyd and Woolley.

THE USEFUL LEMON A SUMMER FRIEND
Following are a few ways in which the lemon takes the place of the doctor during the warm months:

1. Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

2. A tablespoonful of juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

3. The juice of half a lemon in a cup of hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and successful substitute for calomel and other alternative drugs.

4. A dash of lemon juice in plain water makes a cleansing tooth wash, not only removing the tartar, but sweetening the breath.

5. A lotion of lemon juice and rose water will remove tan and whiten the skin.

6. Lemon juice with olive oil is far superior to vinegar for a salad dressing—equal parts used for blending.

7. Lemon juice and loaf sugar is good for hoarseness.

8. Outward application of the juice allays irritation caused by insect bites.

9. If when boiling eggs or rice a teaspoonful of lemon juice is added the kernels will be whiter and a delicate flavor imparted.

10. An old-fashioned remedy for croup we remember is honey, alum and lemon juice.

11. Salt and lemon juice will remove rust stains from white goods.

12. After the juice is extracted, the rind dipped in salt cleanses brass beautifully and conveniently.

13. It also removes unsightly stains from the hands.

14. For flavoring cookery lemon juice is unexcelled.

15. After the pulp is removed the skins make dainty receptacles for serving salads, loaves, etc.

16. Though meat can be made tender by adding a teaspoonful of lemon juice to the water in which it is boiled.

LEVY COURT TAKES ACTION
The New Castle County Levy Court at its meeting Tuesday adopted resolutions which, after deploring the injury sustained by Dr. Charles Green and County Engineer James Wilson, on the Kennett turnpike, last Saturday, read as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of this body, feel it our duty, though this accident did not occur on any of our county or hundred roads, but on a toll turnpike, seeing that the recklessness on the part of some automobilists, not only on turnpikes, but county and hundred roads, running at such a rate of speed as to endanger life of pedestrians and traveling public, also rapidly wearing out our good roads, in which the county has already invested so much money and is about to build more, we demand that some action be taken by the turnpike companies, for the safety of the traveling public; be it further

Resolved, That this Levy Court take such action as may protect the life and limb of those traveling on the roads under its charge, as well as to protect the use of automobiles. Be it further

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Levy Court that the attorney general should take immediate steps to investigate the collision of Saturday, to place the blame on the proper parties. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the attorney general, the parties so seriously injured and the press of the city.

Have Grass of Direction
Bees return to their hives in a direct line when they have been carried away and liberated, up to two miles. This has been supposed to be due either to the sense of sight or of smell, but the experiments of Gaston Bonnier have proven that neither sight nor smell can serve the purpose and that bees have a special "sense of direction." This sense is not in the antennae.

Town Transcript

WEDNESDAY MORNING
JUNE 28, 1909

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

BY S. FOURACRE.

PHONE NO. 37.

THE POST OFFICE IS OPEN 4-10 A. M.

TOWNSHIP, DEL., JUNE 28, 1909

THE FARM PAYS

Newspapers are full of about the great straw-rop that is bringing more millions dollars into this and there are already to what may be ex-when the early, sun-touched to market. Even has vanished this body is so busy with that no time is left for its departed glory. length the Peninsula farmer coming to his own, and yet it is evident that he has scarcely begun to dream of the wonderful things that the future holds in store for him.

The discoveries that in other fields have added to the convenience and power of men are no more marvelous than those that have come to bless the tiller of the soil.

There is more electricity now in the earth than there was before men thought of the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and other marvels that are now as familiar as household words. Now science has touched the thought of the man of the soil and when he tumbles the earth with the hoe it laughs with the harvest. He draws fertility from the air by means of leguminous plants and these plants grow all winter while the earth is sleeping. Nowhere is intelligent toil more liberally rewarded than here, and yet the good work has just begun. Time is at hand when even the barren lands shall blossom as the rose and this Peninsula shall be a garden, yielding ten-fold as much as even the crops that are now making all the world wonder.

DR. T. R. WOLF

The death of Dr. T. R. Wolf, who for thirty-eight years was State Chemist, and a member of the faculty of Delaware College, is a distinct public loss. Dr. Wolf was a useful man, one whose efficiency has been too long recognized to need any comment here. He was a good citizen, earnest and progressive, and such men are not easily spared. Perhaps, after all, the weight of the loss falls more heavily upon Delaware College. It was to this institution that he gave his best thoughts and exerted his greatest energy, and his place there will be hard to fill.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S "LIST"

"President Eliot shares the fate of every man who selects a list of books for the reading of others, an universal criticism. It was Sir John Lubbock's list (now Lord Avebury) when in the "Pleasures of Life" he gave "100 Best Books." It was Lord Acton's list when he named his list in 1895.

"No such list is good for all. Each list but suggests. Lubbock's looked to solid education and had too much science and information and too little imagination and inspiration. Lord Acton looked to the historic view and had a general academic training in mind.

"President Eliot had not. His list grew out of the question: Given a general education and training, religious and secular, what books will add to this cultivation and the higher sense of the world's better thought? The list had not primarily in mind education, but cultivation.

"Published without this origin and explanation, the list is distinctly misleading. Even for this purpose, that of cultivation, it has one great omission, the Psalms, beyond any book one of cultivation, apart from its direct religious and moral view.

The Bible and Shakespeare stand first in any education. They are primary, necessary and indispensable. They work for cultivation as well as education; but they are to be assumed for the English-speaking folk. He reckons ill who leaves them out. The list of ten best books compiled in Italy in 1893 had as its three, Dante, the Bible and Shakespeare. These two led a German list compiled at the same time. They were to the front in a French list compiled by the "Revue Bleue."

"President Eliot, as the speech in which he first alluded to this list shows, assumed the fundamentals, took the necessary foundation, which includes the Bible and Shakespeare, for granted, and then answers the question as to books, which, when read, give cultivation.

"The books of high justice and lofty fate, like Aeschylus and Isaiah, are absent. So are all the useful information books, except Darwin and Adam Smith, both books of a century, not of all time and out of place here.

"But there is a lofty and serene view of life as the scene of the triumphs of the spirit and the far vision of the upper air of the soul, to which President Eliot's list leads. The Quaker tailor of Burlington, N. J., Woolman, had it as much as Marcus Aurelius or Epictetus or Plato. Penn had it. It is present for Browning more in the "Blot on the Scutcheon" than in "Men and Women," though why not "Pippa Passes"? Milton and Emerson strike the note. It is present in the Eliza bethan plays President Eliot cites, even more than in much of Shakespeare. This high detachment from the narrow view of life is in all Eliot's list.

"Those who read the books, he urges, will not have information. They will not be able to pass an examination. They will be flooded by very simple interrogatories. But they will know the light that never was on sea or land and the vision will be theirs."—*Phila. Press.*

COMING AIRSHIP AGE

Preparations for the coming airship are under way already. Last week a young aeronaut took a fly over New York City and then turned back to the outskirts in order to avoid running amuck with the skyscrapers and landing several hundred feet in the air on a rugged roof.

In a few years such a possibility will be averted. The coming tall buildings in the great city are to be made to provide for the landing of airships. Next week there is to be opened on the top of a hotel on upper Broadway a new roof garden. In connection with the plans now being carried out it is set forth that the proprietor "is proud of a landing place for airships, which he says is the first of the kind ever constructed."

With the surface of upper Broadway monopolized by all sorts of moving vehicles, the horse and carriage being the notable absentee—the time is coming when foot travel on that highway is to be almost impossible, while the electric and gasoline machines will have to follow in line in order to make any headway. But the airship is to solve the problem.

It is to come that one who is in the lower part of the city, and wishes to reach an uptown hotel, may be able to take passage on an airship and be landed safely and without a bump on a great roof garden two or three hundred feet above the street. This is to be the exclusive method of rapid transit for those who can afford the luxury. And it may even come that a Philadelphiaan wishing to visit New York can step on board an airship and be landed in New York far up in the air, avoiding the clatter incident to steam or electric railroad trains, free from dust and all that sort of thing. There are many who can yet recall when the express railroad trains of today would have been considered the vagary of a diseased mind, and thus the practical airship of the future is not to be set down as a mere dream. There are great things ahead for those yet to be born.—*Morning News.*

DR. T. R. WOLF DEAD

The death of Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, of Newark, professor of chemistry in Delaware College and State chemist, which occurred on Tuesday, removes not only one of the most loyal friends Delaware College ever had, but one of the foremost chemists of the country.

The funeral took place on Friday morning with services at 10.30 o'clock in the Episcopal Church at Newark. Services will be conducted by the Rev. H. B. Phelps. Members of the faculty of Delaware College will be the pallbearers. There will be eight honorary and eight active bearers.

Interment will be private in Head of the Christian Cemetery.

For thirty-eight years Dr. Wolf has been connected with Delaware College. Through its ups and downs he stuck to the institution, giving the benefit of his widely-recognized ability and his counsel. It was a source of gratification to him, too; to see the college begin to advance and to realize the splendid future it now seems to have before it.

AN AUTOMOBILE RUN

The Trip from Wilmington to Dover an interesting event.

Middleton turned out enthusiastically Saturday morning to witness the fourth Roadability Run of the Delaware Automobile Association. Plans were displayed from a number of residences and the crowds waved handkerchiefs and flags. When the cars began reaching Dover they were welcomed by almost the entire population with flags and noise producers. William H. Jones was the first to arrive in Dover and former Mayor John C. Fahey was the third to arrive, but the first to get away. At this point Alden B. Richardson was the checker and Dr. Charles M. Wharton was the timer. The checking points on the downward trip were at Glasgow, 10.8 miles; Glen's Corner, 15.5 miles; Dover 18.4 miles. On the homeward journey the checkers were at Glen's Corner, 16.6 miles; Delaware City, 16.4 miles and Wilmington, 15.3 miles. The sealed running time to Glasgow was 75 minutes; to Glen's Corner, 53 minutes; to Dover, 57 minutes. Homeward the time was: To Glen's Corner, 67 minutes; to Delaware City, 56 minutes and to Wilmington, 53 minutes.

The winner of the roadability run was Thomas M. Wilson in a 40 h. p. Stoddard-Dayton, missing perfectly by only fourteen points. W. L. Hammond in an eighteen-horse-power Mitchell, won second and A. B. Hazard, in a twenty-horse-power roadster, won third. The run was most successful in point of finishes, for twenty-three cars started, eighteen of them finished in sufficient time to be legally counted part of the run. The sealed time agreed on by the committee some days before the run was six hours and eleven minutes for covering the 106 miles of the run, but in connection with this was the checking stations at which a car was liable to penalty in event of the violation and penalties might have lost a man in the race even though his time was nearest that of the sealed time. The day was a most beautiful one for the run, and for the most part the roads were in excellent condition. The cars and a large crowd of people witnessed the start at Tenth and King streets. Here the machines were checked out one by one, beginning at 10 o'clock, and sped on their way. All along the course decorations were prepared and farmers and villagers collected to see the cars pass in groups or in singles.

The cars finished at Tenth and King streets in the following order: Dr. J. C. Fahey's Stoddard-Dayton, 4.01 P. M.; G. S. Woodward, E. M. F. 4.27; Thomas M. Brown, Stoddard-Dayton, 4.36; William H. Jones, Rambler, 4.45; T. C. Bradford, E. M. F., 4.48; A. B. Hazard, Mitchell, 4.53; W. L. Hammond, Mitchell, 4.54; Mrs. Eugene E. duPont, Buick, 5.08; J. Davis, Miller, Stevens-Duryea, 5.10; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.12; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.17; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.34; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.39; C. M. Beadenkopf, Cadillac, 5.40; Mrs. Joseph Banerott, Franklin, 5.41; William J. Gibbons, Franklin, 5.42; Robert S. Baird, Stoddard-Dayton, 5.43. Those who fell by the wayside and did not finish were: T. C. Bradford, Locomobile and Reo; R. T. Elliott, Buick; Mr. Joseph C. Moore, Cadillac; and Walter E. Anger, Autocar.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial Statement of the Middletown Schools for year ending June 26th, 1909.

| Receipts | |
|--|------------------|
| From cash on hand last year | \$ 25 56 |
| From E. Reynolds, Receiver of Taxes | 1498 66 |
| From State Treasurer, Graded School Account | 206 86 |
| From State Treasurer, School Division | 1154 98 |
| From J. A. Cleaver, Collector, Duplicate of 1906 | 974 88 |
| From Walter Beaton, Collector, Duplicate of 1906 | 45 39 |
| From Tuition Account | 102 82 |
| From Piano Fund Account | 296 32 |
| From other sources | 2 40 |
| From Loan (30 day note) | 475 00 |
| Total | \$4782 87 |

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mrs. W. T. Maister is sojourning at Atlantic City.

Miss Leane Lake is visiting relatives in Rising Sun.

Mrs. Bennett Steele spent Wednesday in Philadelphia.

Miss Jennie Swing is enjoying a visit in Philadelphia.

Miss Carrie Edison is visiting Mrs. I. G. Ellison, near Kirkwood.

John McCloskey, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at "Randallia".

Miss Florence Maister is spending some time at Emmitsburg, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Graves and sons have left for a cruise in the "Seavoy".

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Griffith and daughter and Mrs. Sarah Barwick, of Morrisville, N. J., were the guests of Mrs. Maria Griffith last week.

Miss Tina Evans and little Miss Laura Laws are enjoying a visit in Baltimore.

Mrs. J. Groome Steele and Mrs. F. S. Clayton spent Saturday in Middletown.

Miss Elizabeth Clayton, of Elkins Park, Pa., is the guest of Miss Kay Price.

Miss Elizabeth Cropper, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Margaret Snack.

New cushions have been placed in all of the pews of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Mrs. James W. Johnson is spending some time in Philadelphia and Haddonfield, N. J.

Miss Esther R. Banks was entertained by Miss Frances McCloskey at "Randallia" on Friday.

Miss Ida Bogacheff and E. Imbush, of New York, were the guests of Mrs. James Woolfe on Saturday.

Miss Annie O'Brien and Mr. Theodore O'Brien, of Oriskany, Md., are visiting Mrs. T. A. Rees, near town.

Rev. William F. Venable, of Philadelphia, has been spending several days at the home of Dr. A. Alexander.

The opening dance at Spa Spring pavilion will be held Monday evening, July 5. A large attendance is expected.

Miss Nannie Wright has returned from Mt. St. Agnes College. Miss Wright was a gold star for philosophy.

A very interesting game of base ball was played here Thursday afternoon between the Signifers and Yankees. The score was 7 to 7 in favor of the Regulars.

Miss Evelyn Kibler entertained a number of her friends on Friday afternoon at a luncheon, in honor of her guest, Miss Lyker, of Philadelphia. Those who enjoyed the afternoon were Mrs. Bennett Steele, Mrs. Frank Howard, Mrs. T. J. Conroy, Mrs. Ralph Rees, Mrs. Harry W. Kibler, Mrs. Dolmar Smithers, Mrs. Hugh W. Caldwell, Misses Elsie Karner, Hattie Morgan, Dora Steele, Lucy Reed, Florence Egge and Sarah Maister.

CORPORATIONS MUST GIVE UP

Details of the Taft Measure to go Before the Senate

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The details of the corporation tax plan agreed upon by the Republican leaders as an amendment to the tariff bill are as follows: A tax of two per cent. on net earnings in excess of \$5,000 of all corporations organized for profit.

All preferred and common stock, and bonds in excess of the total amount of capital, will be subject to the tax. Losses resulting from bad account, uncollectable notes or other forms not covered by the insurance, salvage, etc., may be deducted from the net earnings.

Insurance companies, including mutual and fraternal companies, organized as profit collecting institutions will not be exempt. Collection of the tax will be under the bureau of internal revenue of the Treasury Department to which reports of their business must be made by corporations.

Only specially designated agents of the bureau will be employed to interrogate corporations regarding their business. Reports of corporations must include gross receipts, capital stock, net receipts, bonded indebtedness, interest on bonds, interest on notes and all other with losses upon which deductions are claimed.

The tax becomes operative immediately after the passage of the law. The present year's tax will be collectible July 1, 1910, the beginning of the next fiscal year. Penalties ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 will be imposed for making false returns.

National banks, which pay tax on their circulation will give rebate to extent of that payment. Revenue expected to be derived \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

These provisions were adopted at the White House Tuesday night, at which were the President, the lawyer of his cabinet; the Republican members of the Senate finance committee, Speaker Cannon, and Representatives Payne and Daltell.

CECILTON

Dr. R. M. Black was a Middletown visitor recently.

Mr. E. S. Short purchased an automobile recently.

R. W. Blackway spent last Saturday in Wilmington.

Rufus Palmer, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in town.

Master Clayton Smith is visiting his grandparents here.

Preston Shallcross, of Philadelphia, is visiting G. G. Morgan.

Alexander Jackson, of Wilmington, has been visiting his friends here.

Mr. Parker Lusby, of Elkton, spent a few days with his mother here.

Mr. L. B. Manlove, wife and daughter, of Warwick, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Alice Freeman, of Philadelphia, is the guest of friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lattomus, of Wilmington, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boulden, of Chesapeake City, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boulden.

Messrs. E. S. Short, Thomas Cronkahan and Irving Burke spent a few days last week in Baltimore.

Messrs. Millard Taylor and friend, of Millington, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. Milcha Lusby and daughter, Miss Nellie, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Lusby on Sunday.

ODESSA

Mr. O. L. Stevens spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Martha Evans spent Sunday with friends on the Levels.

Mrs. O. C. Stevens spent one day last week in Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret McCoy spent this week with relatives at Trappe, Md.

Mr. Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. D. W. Corbit.

Mr. Frank Gremminger is spending sometime with relatives in Riverside, N. J.

Mr. William Smith, of Philadelphia, is spending this week with Mr. W. W. Naylor.

Misses Gertrude and Mabel Wallace are spending sometime with relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Spicer and son Erwin spent Sunday with friends in Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap and son Delaware spent Sunday with friends in Townsend.

Mrs. L. Ford, of East Orange, N. J., is spending this week with her brother, Mr. F. B. Watkins.

Miss Mary Curtis, of Wilmington, spent a few days last week with her grandfather, Mr. D. W. Corbit.

Miss Sarah Townsend, of Wilmington, is spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

Mr. Howard VanDyke, of Townsend, is spending this week with his brother, Mr. Ralph VanDyke.

Miss Edith M. Inglis, of Swarthmore, Pa., spent a few days last week with Miss Helen Townsend.

Mr. Ralph Shallcross accompanied by Mr. Mailey Davis has returned to his home in Tidewater, N. J.

District Superintendent B. K. Stevenson will preach in the M. E. Church tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

Mrs. A. Franka, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. John Biegnier, near town.

Messrs. Margaret and Nancy Mitchell and Calvin Smyth and Edward McHenry, of Germantown, Pa., spent last week at the home of Dr. H. F. Smyth.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Duer have returned to their home in Philadelphia, after spending a week with his father, Mr. D. W. Corbit.

Mrs. J. F. Douglas and sons, Messrs. Robert and Fennimore, and Miss Emma West spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph, near Middletown.

Mrs. Joseph Doll and daughter Jeanette accompanied by her sister, Margaret Gremminger, returned to her home in Philadelphia this week.

BODY OF MAN DISCOVERED

Clump of Bushes in Cecil County, Md., Reveals Story of Crime

ELKTON, Md., June 21.—Discovery of the body of a man concealed under a clump of bushes along a stone fence on a farm near Liberty Grove gives the authorities of this county a murder problem to solve. The body is that of James McAllister, aged about thirty-five years, of Rowlandville, who disappeared from his home three weeks ago. The skull appears to have been beaten in with a blunt instrument.

Although it is said McAllister had the sum of \$12 when he left home, this is not certain, and the theory is advanced that he was killed because he would not share the contents of a pint bottle of liquor with some companion.

The authorities are desirous of finding Scott Johnson, the man last seen with McAllister; but it is said that Johnson has gone to Pennsylvania. On the same evening that McAllister disappeared Johnson went to his home, did not wait for supper, walked to his sister's home at Pleasant Hill and then was seen hurrying toward Pennsylvania.

McAllister's failure to return home caused his family to become uneasy and they came to Elkton and notified the county authorities. A search was made of the surrounding country and the body was found last yesterday afternoon on H. L. Cumming's farm, between Liberty Grove and Rowlandville.

Captain Treasurer Deputy Sheriff McAllister and State Attorney Constable went to Liberty Grove to investigate the murder.

WARWICK

Mr. Urie Ginn was a visitor in town on Sunday.

The farmers of this section are harvesting wheat.

Miss Blanche Wright is visiting Mrs. Isaac Gibbs.

Mr. Guy Johnson has returned from a visit in Baltimore.

Miss Bessie Gunkel is spending this week in Baltimore.

Miss Elsie Boulden was a caller at the home of Miss Ella Vinyard Sunday.

Miss Ella Vinyard is spending this week with her sister near St. Georges.

Be sure and come to the baseball game this afternoon, Warwick vs. Townsend.

Mrs. Mary A. Lofland is spending sometime with her sister, Mrs. James Vinyard.

Mr. W. J. B. Lofland spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lofland.

Messrs. William Peaper and Henry Duryea spent Sunday at "Willow Grove."

Miss Clara Blackburn and Miss Katie Evans spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Gunkel.

Mrs. A. R. Merritt and Miss S. Ethel Vinyard spent Tuesday with their sister, Mrs. U. P. Ginn.

Mr. Jesse Vinyard attended the commencement exercises at Goldey College Monday evening.

The funeral of Miss Catherine Lynch was held in the M. P. Church, Friday, June 19th. Miss Lynch was well known here, having been a resident in former years.

While coming from Middletown Saturday evening, the horse of Mr. William Unruh became frightened at the water tank near town, and succeeded in getting away. Mr. Unruh escaped unhurt, but his carriage was considerably damaged.

ODESSA

Mr. O. L. Stevens spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Martha Evans spent Sunday with friends on the Levels.

Mrs. O. C. Stevens spent one day last week in Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret McCoy spent this week with relatives at Trappe, Md.

Mr. Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. D. W. Corbit.

Mr. Frank Gremminger is spending sometime with relatives in Riverside, N. J.

Mr. William Smith, of Philadelphia, is spending this week with Mr. W. W. Naylor.

Misses Gertrude and Mabel Wallace are spending sometime with relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Spicer and son Erwin spent Sunday with friends in Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap and son Delaware spent Sunday with friends in Townsend.

Mrs. L. Ford, of East Orange, N. J., is spending this week with her brother, Mr. F. B. Watkins.

Miss Mary Curtis, of Wilmington, spent a few days last week with her grandfather, Mr. D. W. Corbit.

Miss Sarah Townsend, of Wilmington, is spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

Mr. Howard VanDyke, of Townsend, is spending this week with his brother, Mr. Ralph VanDyke.

Miss Edith M. Inglis, of Swarthmore, Pa., spent a few days last week with Miss Helen Townsend.

Mr. Ralph Shallcross accompanied by Mr. Mailey Davis has returned to his home in Tidewater, N. J.

District Superintendent B. K. Stevenson will preach in the M. E. Church tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

Mrs. A. Franka, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. John Biegnier, near town.

Messrs. Margaret and Nancy Mitchell and Calvin Smyth and Edward McHenry, of Germantown, Pa., spent last week at the home of Dr. H. F. Smyth.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Duer have returned to their home in Philadelphia, after spending a week with his father, Mr. D. W. Corbit.

Mrs. J. F. Douglas and sons, Messrs. Robert and Fennimore, and Miss Emma West spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph, near Middletown.

Mrs. Joseph Doll and daughter Jeanette accompanied by her sister, Margaret Gremminger, returned to her home in Philadelphia this week.

NEAT AND BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

BURSTAN'S

POPULAR CORNER STORE

Men's Dress Shirts

We have the Princeton and the Wachusett Brands of men's dress shirts. These are two of the best brands of shirts made and we are selling them at remarkably low prices.

Wachusett white coat shirts \$.98

Princeton shirts, with wide stripes, the latest style \$.95

Also other shirts, white and figured, plain or pleated bosoms, with or without cuffs, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and 85c, worth at least one third more.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS

Babies' white caps, worth 50c and 75c, at 25c

Babies' white caps, worth 25c, at 15c

Ladies' full sized dressing sacques 25c

Ladies' 35c and 50c corset covers at 25c

Men's 15c and 25c hose at 10c

Ladies' 25c hose at 15c

S. BURSTAN

CORNER BROAD AND MAIN STS. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Pennsylvania Railroad

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

TO NIAGARA FALLS

July 7, 21, August 4, 18, September 8 and 22, 1909

ROUND-TRIP RATE \$10.25 FROM MIDDLETOWN

Tickets good going on regular trains day before excursion to Philadelphia, and SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars and Day Coaches leaving Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M. on above dates, running via the

PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE

THE CANNON OF TERROR

BY CHARLES A. FOSS

For a week we had been idly paddling down the Big Fork in its course through Northern Minnesota. Between us and the large stream that marked the southwestern boundary of Ontario there remained only a stretch of about eighty miles, but across our course, we were told, was thrown the Big Falls, a powerful cataract with a plunge of some two hundred feet.

The first faint roar of the falls, indeed, had been wafted to our ears the afternoon of the preceding day, and was now continuously audible. Two days before, the smooth course of the Big Fork, meandering peacefully through level tracts of wild rice and tamarack swamp, had suddenly forsaken us. Since then we had been hurried into a long series of swirling rapids, the ugly rocks in which threatened every moment dire catastrophe to us and our canoe.

We would have "portaged" down the stream to the end of the rapids had we not been assured by Chippewas and "squaw men" that there would be little more calm paddling until after we should pass the falls, about forty miles away. Besides, the flat shores had been transformed into precipitous hills covered with a dense forest growth and as the Indians saw nothing in the rapids to terrify them, they had made no trails along the stream.

The prospect of a forty-mile jaunt, therefore, "toting" a couple of pack-sacks weighing seventy-five pounds apiece, and a canoe weighing one hundred and ten, over bluffs and through a virgin forest, was abandoned by Bruce, Don and myself without much reluctance, and we resolved to let the river do its worst.

That worst pretty was bad. By common consent, Don had been placed in the bow of the canoe with a punching-pole obtained from an abandoned tepee. His sole aim and duty was to keep his weather eye open and spear any evil-disposed rock that concealed itself just where the water split in V-shape.

Don was a chunky Briton, and phlegmatic. He was supposed to have no nerves, and that was why we put him in the prow with the punching pole. But after his first hour at this new diversion, and after we had thrice narrowly escaped butting head on to as many rocks that unexpectedly bobbed up when he was devoting his attention to their neighbors, Don developed something that, if not a case of nerves was as pretty an imitation of it as one could wish to see.

Let's go in here somewhere and rest for a minute, he grunted, and as he warily speared another boulder, and then quickly tried to mop the great heads of perspiration from his face with his crooked elbow as he held his lance in rest for another journey.

We went in somewhere, and Don threw himself face downward on the sward with a huge sigh of relief. When he lifted his face, his eyes had the look of a hunted thing.

Maybe one of you chaps would like to take a hand at the pole a while, he suggested.

Bruce and I hastened to assure him we had no desire to undermine his job, and pointed out, moreover, that for an apprentice hand now to presume to perform the work that had been so skillfully and safely accomplished by his veteran arm would be even more foolhardy than to swap horses while crossing a stream.

My work, indeed, could hardly be termed onerous. I was middle paddle, but since we entered the rapids my duties had been narrowed down to sitting quietly on the pack-sacks as ballast. To Bruce, with his lithe frame and long, sweeping arms, had been assigned the work of steering.

So we took up our journey again. As the day wore on, the hoarse growl of the cataract seemed to grow much louder. We judged now we could not be more than two or three miles from it. The stream was growing deeper and running more swiftly, apparently ceasing its brawling before it should bid the upper valley farewell, and make its dignified leap into the abyss.

A feeling of relaxation stole over us, a sense of duty well performed, of dangers safely passed, and of rest honestly earned. Don lifted his pole, which for half an hour had seen but little

service, and drew a long breath. Thank goodness, that job's over! he ejaculated.

We were in no haste, but we began leisurely to scan the shore for a suitable camp site.

Suddenly, as the canoe rounded a sharp bend, we saw before us two precipitous walls of rock, and a narrow vista of swirling water between. The river had violently contracted, and a swift current was rushing us toward the canon.

Head her for the shore! shouted Don from the bow, aghast.

With a mighty sweep of his long arms, Bruce pushed his paddle against the boiling mass behind, but the canoe hardly swerved. A counter current, stronger than any force that could be exerted from the stern, was pointing the prow of the craft, and we, perforce, must follow.

Sit quiet, you fellows, yelled Bruce, from the rear, and let's keep her straight and steady! That's all we can do.

In another instant we had been swept into the canon.

Bruce's angular features were as gray as the rocks that hemmed us in but his eyes were like two points of steel and his lips were set in a grim line as, with arms stiffened like bars of iron, he pressed his paddle with all his strength against the current, that seemed bent on hurling our frail craft against the western wall of the chasm.

I looked at Don. He was on his knees, leaning over the prow, with his pole couched like a bayonet. All I could see was the back of his neck, and that was as a rooster's comb.

Luckily, there were no rocks in the channel. The water was too deep for that, but its green tide was rushing on like a mill-race. Suddenly there burst on our ears an angry, appalling roar, seemingly not a hundred yards ahead.

The falls! gasped Bruce. I heard a low grunt from Don, almost vicious in its intensity. I sat frozen to the pack-sacks with horror. We had not a doubt now that the torrent on which we were embarked was dragging us straight on to the brink of the cataract.

I laughed hysterically. By one of those incongruous freaks of the human mind in the presence of great danger, there had flashed into my brain the vision of the untimely end awaiting a bottle of pickles which Don had insisted on packing into our limited store of grub, and which he had managed to preserve through thick and thin up to that disastrous moment.

Keep your head, old man! Bruce called, hoarsely. There may be a way out of this yet!

A yell from Don froze the words on his lips, but it was a yell of exultation. Almost before it died away we were shot out of the mouth of the canon and into a broad, open body of water as placid and clear as a mountain lake, save for the eddies at the foot of the torrent. The river made a wide bend. Ahead of us, but still out of sight, we could hear the boom of the falls.

The sudden relaxation of the tension fairly made us weak. Bruce drew his paddle to his knees and began to laugh uproariously, but his broad hands were shaking as with palsy. Don remained immovable on his knees, but the long companion of his fingers for so many anxious hours slid from his grasp and floated away from the canoe.

It was he, at last, who broke the silence. His hands had been nervously feeling about the pockets of his canvas coat.

I can't find my handkerchief! he growled.

Then did Bruce and I laugh as immoderately as a pair of school-boys. To us Don turned a steaming red face, with a look of vexatious rebuke.

I don't see anything funny—he began.

Hi, there! shouted Bruce. Look up your prow!

A huge rock had suddenly lifted its slipper, rounded side dead ahead. In lieu of the abandoned pole, Don hastily fumbled for his paddle. Before he could get hold of it, we had struck the obstruction. It tilted us over at a perilous angle for a moment, and then we slid off without damage.

I say, fellows, sang out Bruce, who was gazing into the transparent depths, somebody else hasn't been as fortunate as we in this spot!

We backed the canoe and gaz-

ed where he pointed. On the bed of white sand, beneath twenty feet of water, there reposed a modest assortment of tinware, including a couple of plates, a battered cup, and some disreputable knives and forks.

It's the party ahead of us, remarked Don.

All the way down the Big Fork we had learned from the Indians and from the few squatters along its shores that a party of three young fellows in a birch-bark canoe were about a two-days' journey ahead of us, but we had never been able to come up with them. At one landing-place we had been told by a settler who understood such things that our fellow voyagers were a party of medical students from the University of Michigan.

If they were here, added Don, we ought to find out pretty soon where they got out to dry themselves.

As a matter of fact, a few moments' paddling brought us to a sandy stretch of shore, on which could still be seen the embers of a huge fire. Stuck in the sand round the ashes were three poles, inclined at an angle toward the fire, from which the party's water-soaked garments had dangled to dry. We needed nothing more to tell us the story, but had it been necessary, it was supplied by a piece of birch bark fixed in the cleft of a split stick, whereon in mute pictorial characters, Ojibway fashion, the whole dismal tale was rehearsed. It represented three dripping wretches just emerging on the shore, dragging after them an overturned birch-bark canoe.

Months afterward, as I sat at a hotel table in the copper country of Northern Michigan, I overheard a young fellow at the same table say something to a neighbor about the Rainy Lake region.

Have you ever visited the district? I inquired.

The young fellow replied that he had. I asked him how he entered it, and he told me by way of the Big Fork the preceding autumn. There were three in the party, he said.

You had at least one very thrilling experience, I remarked, quietly, as I reached for the catsup. You were nearly scared to death going through the canon above the Big Falls, and to make matters worse, just as you were safely out of it, your canoe struck a big rock and turned turtle. You lost most of your silverware, and had an uncomfortable time generally, until you managed to get on a sand-bar and dry yourself, although I have often wondered since whether you had taken the precaution to wrap your matches in oikskin.

The young fellow looked at me in astonishment. That's right, he exclaimed, but how did you come to know about it?

You shouldn't write letters on birch bark and leave them lying around loose if you don't expect people to read them, I suggested; and then, seeing the look of amazement deepen on his face, I told him, too, the story of our experience in the Canon of Terror.

THE TURTLE'S CUNNING

Although not credited with any high degree of intelligence, says The London Globe, the turtle when about to deposit its eggs exhibits considerable cunning. It scoops out a hole as if to prepare a repository for its eggs, but in order to delude birds and other enemies the turtle throws the sand again into the hole, leaving the surface rough, and waddles off to another spot, where it repeats the process. Sometimes this is done three times, and eventually the eggs are laid in an excavation within a few yards of the shore, the surface being smoothed and flattened down.

When hunting for the eggs the Queensland blacks probe the sand in the vicinity of one of the sham nests and are usually successful.

THE CRUST OF THE EARTH

For the best essay on the earth's interior the University of Jena has awarded a prize to M. Thiene, whose theory is thus outlined: The mean density of the earth is known to be more than five times that of water. As the surface rocks have an average density of only 2.3 and water of 1, the interior must have a density of about 7.7—that of iron. It is fairly certain also that the rigidity is slightly greater than that of steel. He concludes that the earth's crust is about 930 miles thick, instead of the 30 miles of the common estimate, and that it incloses a very dense and rigid core that he calls the barysphere.

A WORLD'S RECORD IN EGG-LAYING

The 12 months' egg-laying competition conducted by the State at Roseworthy Agricultural College, South Australia, has ended. It was divided into two sections for light and heavy breeds, six hens to lay in each section. The first prize (according to *Poultry Life*) was won by the Ontario Farm with Leghorns, which laid 1447 eggs. Mrs. A. E. Kinnear, who won last year's competition, this time secured the fourth place, with 1297 eggs. Mrs. Kinnear's record of 1297 for five hens is a world's record. In heavy breeds Kappeler Brothers' silver Wyandottes, with 1282 eggs, won the first prize.

The Transcript, \$1.00 per year.

SEA WEEDS STEAL OYSTERS

A sea weed has invaded the oyster beds of France and carried off 400,000 oysters. It has carried them bodily, as a thief would do. The minute strands of this weed float up the English Channel in the current of the Gulf stream, settle on oysters in the Breton beds of Morbihan, Quiberon and Belle Isle, and grow to the size of a duck's egg. They are full of water, but at maturity the water evaporates and air takes its place. The egg-shaped sea weed is then a balloon, and, like a balloon, it lifts its oyster from the bottom and bears it out to sea.

In Lion of Compass

In Australia there are ants which build their nests along a north and south line so accurately that a traveler may direct his course by their aid.

Cork Cannot Float

A cork carried 200 feet below the surface of the water will not rise again.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Cancer, Gravel, Rheumatism, etc.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

M. BANNING, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES!

The home of good garden and floor seed. We have selected these from the best seedsmen in the country, so if you want a good harvest you must plant good seed.

MATTINGS

Our new mattings, both China and Japanese and in very handsome. Long straw, reversible, in beautiful carpet effect striped or flowered designs. Japanese mattings at 25, 30, 35 to 60¢ per yard, less for whole roll. China mattings at 15, 20 to 25¢ per yard, cut. Less for whole roll.

Potter's new oil cloth for floor, table, stair and shelves. Some pretty patterns to select from.

New muslin, India Linen, long cloth cambric, Persian lawn, etc.

Table linen, towel crash and towels. A lot of Bates' seersucker in pretty patterns. We have some splendid values in brocade, scrub, white-wash and dust brushes.

Don't forget our line of Colgate's Toilet goods.

When in need of fine and fancy groceries, foreign and domestic fruits, also fresh vegetable call on us. We shall endeavor to give you goods that will satisfy and please you or money refunded. Goods delivered from 7:30 A. M. to 12 noon, also from 4 to 6 P. M.

Long distance phone, 80. Store open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

M. BANNING.

East Main St.

Middletown, Del.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER OF WILL'S OFFICE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL. Jan. 12, 1909. Upon the application of Howard A. Pool, Administrator of the estate of John F. Pool, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator aforesaid give public notice by advertising in the newspaper published in the County of New Castle, Delaware, to be posted within forty days from the date of such notice in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, Delaware, all persons having demands against the estate of John F. Pool, deceased, to present the same, or to file a bill in such case made and provided, and also cause the same to be identified within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein ten times.

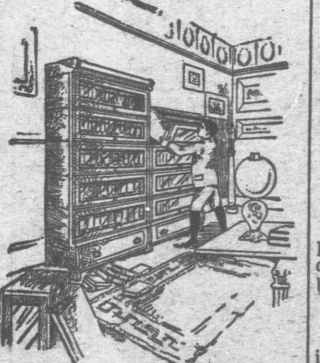
Given under the hand and seal of (SEAL) office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notices hereby given that Letters of Administration were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned on the Thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1909, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Administrator on or before the Thirtieth day of January, 1910, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

HOWARD A. POOL, Administrator. Address, Howard A. Pool, Middletown, Delaware.

SECTIONAL Bookcase



The man who has only a dozen books needs a bookcase, but he doesn't need one that will take up the whole side of his room. The "Y and E" Sectional Bookcase is easy to move—simply detach the sections—a boy can put them up. I am sole agent for this section.

General Furniture, Carpets, Window Shades, Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

J. H. EMERSON, Middletown, Delaware.

New Castle County Agricultural Fair!

Gentlemen's Driving Park

Wilmington, Del.

Aug. 31 and Sep. 1, 2, 3

1909

Sp. (il Picnics in very D partment

Premium Seed Firms are offering Special Premiums for produce grown from their seeds.

Premiums in the swine Department more than double those of last year.

Special Exhibit of Sheep, Swine, Grain, Forage, Fruit and Vegetable tables by Delaware College Experiment Station.

Competitive Exhibits in the Children's Department in Penmanship, Drawing and Designing between Public Schools.

Special Exhibits in Cooking and Needlework.

Active Preparations Have Been Made for the Greatest Fair Ever Held in Delaware

It is especially urged that plans be made EARLY for Exhibits. This month is the time to attend to it. DON'T PUT IT OFF.

Requests for Premium Lists, etc., may be made to the office of the Fair Association, No. 1 West Fifth Street, Wilmington, Del.

Preliminary Premium List Ready February 1st.

PATENTS

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS & COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may secure our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication is absolutely confidential. We make no charge for our service. Send your drawing to MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Latest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$5 a year in advance. \$1.00 per copy. Single copies 10¢.

Lumber and Coal YARD

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

White Pine, Yellow

Pine, Hemlock and

Cypress. All kinds

Building Lumber.

Shingles, Lath and

Pickets. Mill Work

of all kinds in stock

and to order. Build-

ing and Agricul-

tural Lime. Woven

Wire Fence, Wover

Picket Fence, Barb

Wire and Plain

Wire.

Best veins of

HARD AND SOFT COAL

PATENTS

PROCESSED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo. Our experts search and free report. Free advice how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington office since 1859 and often the patent.

Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at

523 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GASNOW & CO.

ALLEN'S BAKERY

We sell Candies at wholesale

prices. Examine our stock of

candies in 1/2 and 5 lb. boxes

before buying elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail

We are now making and serv-

ing to our customers Graham

Wheat Bread.

Having now completed our first

year in the baking business, we

feel that we are in a position to

give our patrons better service in

the future than in the past.

Thanking you for past favors and

soliciting your future patronage,

we remain

Very truly,

W. W. Allen & Son

Middletown, Del.

For

NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

The Globe Clothing Store!



CLOTHING FURNISHINGS and SHOES

MEN, BOYS' and CHILDREN!

We are stylish outfitters for Men—young and old, large and small, stout and slender! And the first prerequisite of the clothing we select from the great tailors is Style!

Style is not a matter of detail; it is not confined to a sleeve or neck or shoulder. Style is genius and originality in designing; style is brains in proportioning; style is art and cunning in the tailor's nimble fingers; and style in HIGH GRADE CLOTHING is the evolution of High Art genius and originality and brains and art and cunning!

We are exclusive agents for C. N. Meltsner & Bro.'s Clothing, the well-known New York manufacturer, and we are showing the correct fabrics for Spring and Summer, embracing a great variety of colorings, essentially artistic, and sure to appeal to all good dressers.

Our prices are worthy of consideration, too—especially if your pocket-book makes you put a limit to the sum you want to spend!

SHOES of Quality For Every Member of the Family at low prices!

The Globe Clothing Store S. M. ROSENBERG, Po Middletown, Delaware.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

CARRIAGES Farming Implements, Etc.



We have the largest and most complete line of Carriages in the State, both high and medium grade. We are buying in car lots and are in a position to make rock bottom prices. Don't overlook the fact that we are the agents for the Deering Binders and Mowers, also the "Clover Lea" Manure Spreader, the Spreader that is in a class by itself, better and much more durable than any spreader on the market, and one look will convince you. There are other spreaders sold to some extent but they are all sold to people that do not know the good points of the "Clover Leaf."

J. F. McWHORTER & SON, MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.